

Autothermal Cyclic Reforming Based Hydrogen Generating System

Ravi Kumar, Court Moorefield, Parag Kulkarni, Gregg Deluga
& Greg Gillette

GE Global Research

Mike Manning & Andrew Rosinski

Praxair

May 2006

PDP 1

This presentation does not contain
any proprietary or confidential
information



imagination at work

Overview

Timeline

- Start - Jan 2002
- Finish - Mar 2006
- 100% Complete

Budget

- Total project funding
 - DOE - \$2,382K
 - Contractor - \$1,812K
- Funding received in FY05
 - \$490K
- Funding for FY06
 - \$160K

Barriers

- Barriers
 - > A. Fuel Processor Capital Costs
 - > B. Fuel Processor Manufacturing
 - > C. Operation & Maintenance
- Targets - production & dispensing

	2005	2010	2015
Production Efficiency (LHV)	69	70	80

Partners

- Praxair - Purifier
- University of California at Irvine - Site

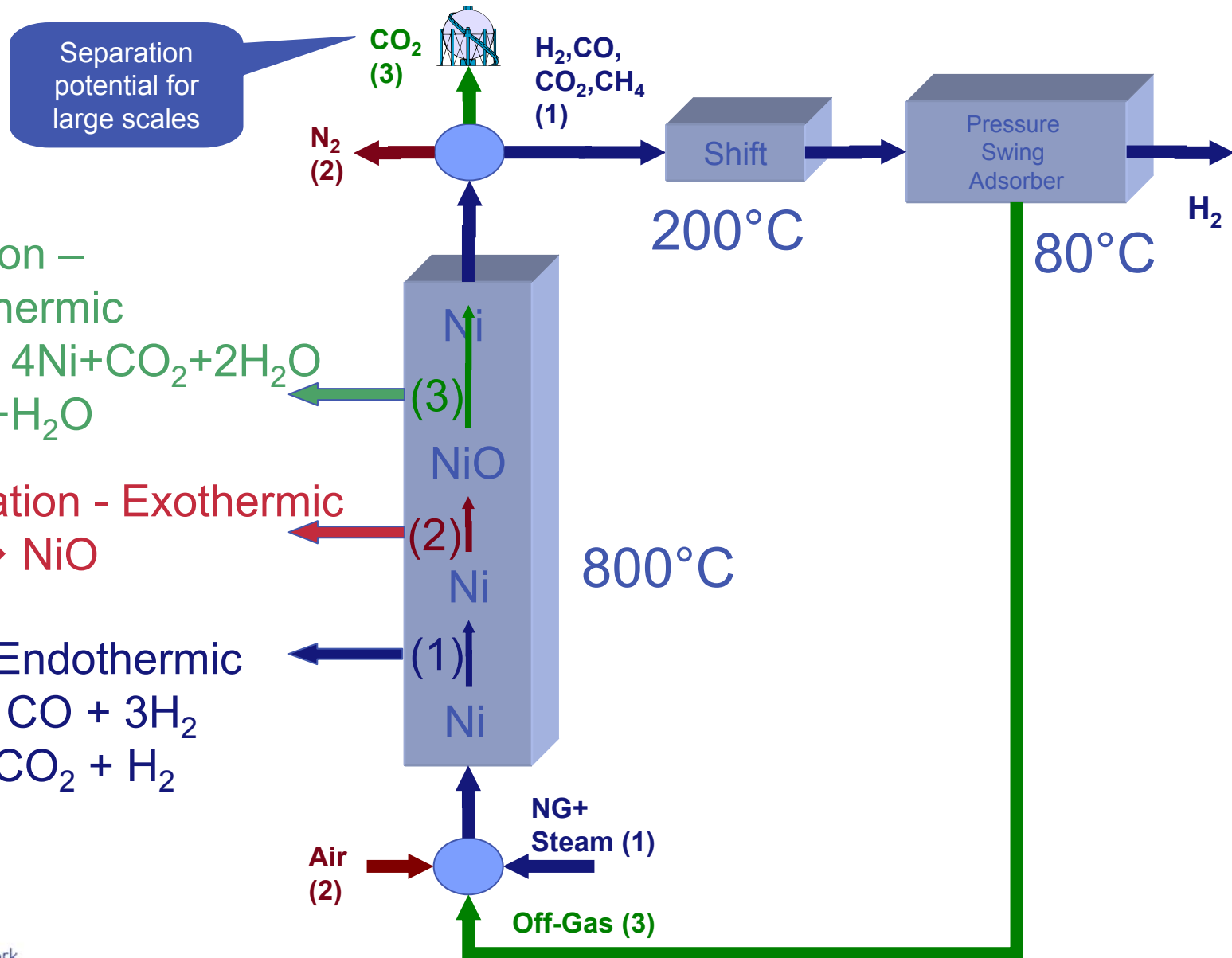
Objectives

Overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design a generating & refueling systems that can meet the DOE efficiency target of > 69% (LHV) basis• Fabricate & operate an integrated 60 kg of H₂/day generating system to generate > 99.99% hydrogen with < 1 ppm CO
Last Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High pressure reformer & pressure swing adsorber<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Fabrication & Installation– Integration & Operation• Update economic analysis

Technical Approach

Reformer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimize capital cost• Design for 1000s of cold start cycles• Modeling of advanced control systems for stabilizing temperature and flows• Catalyst durability – thermal/RedOx cycles• Increase methane conversion
Shift	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase CO conversion
Pressure Swing Adsorber	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impurities – CO, Sulfur• >75% recovery of Hydrogen
Safety & Permitting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gas Sensors – Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)• Seismic zone 4 classifications• Class I Div II explosion proof electrical

Autothermal Cyclic Reforming Process

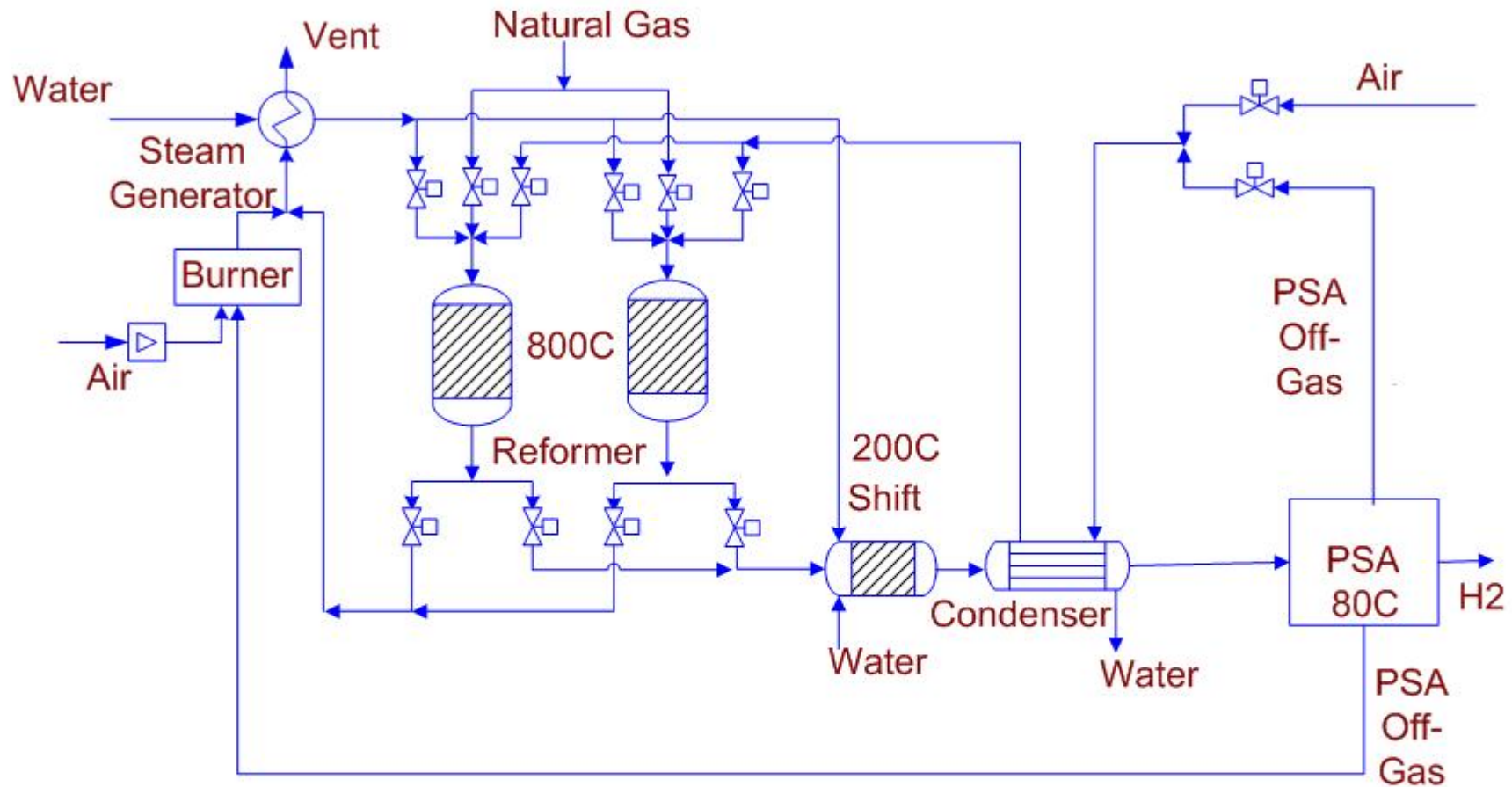


Fuel Reduction –
 Mildly Endothermic
 $4\text{NiO} + \text{CH}_4 \rightarrow 4\text{Ni} + \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{NiO} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{Ni} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Air Regeneration - Exothermic
 $\text{Ni} + 1/2 \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{NiO}$

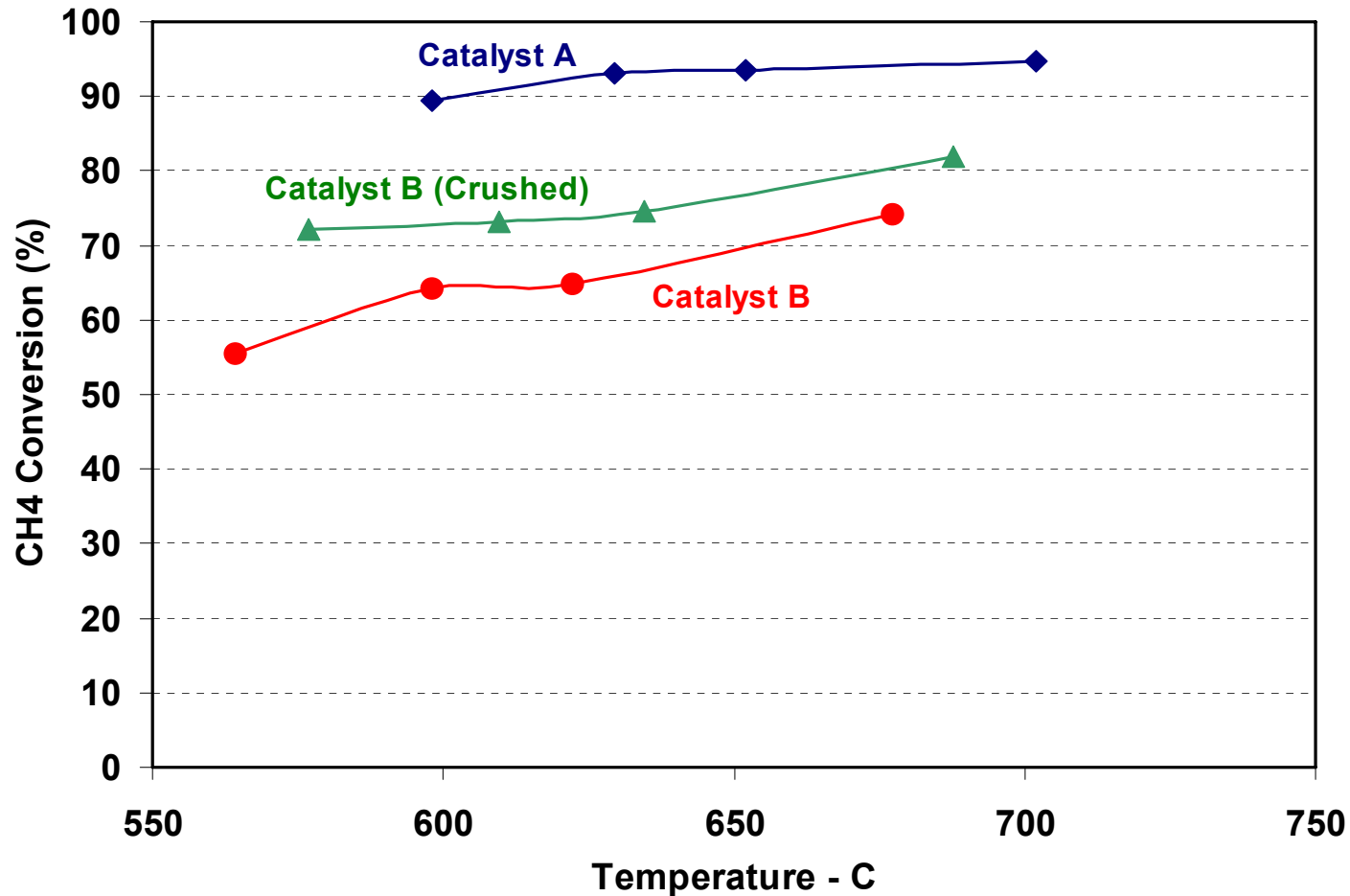
Reforming - Endothermic
 $\text{CH}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO} + 3\text{H}_2$
 $\text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2$

Projected Efficiency is 71% (LHV)



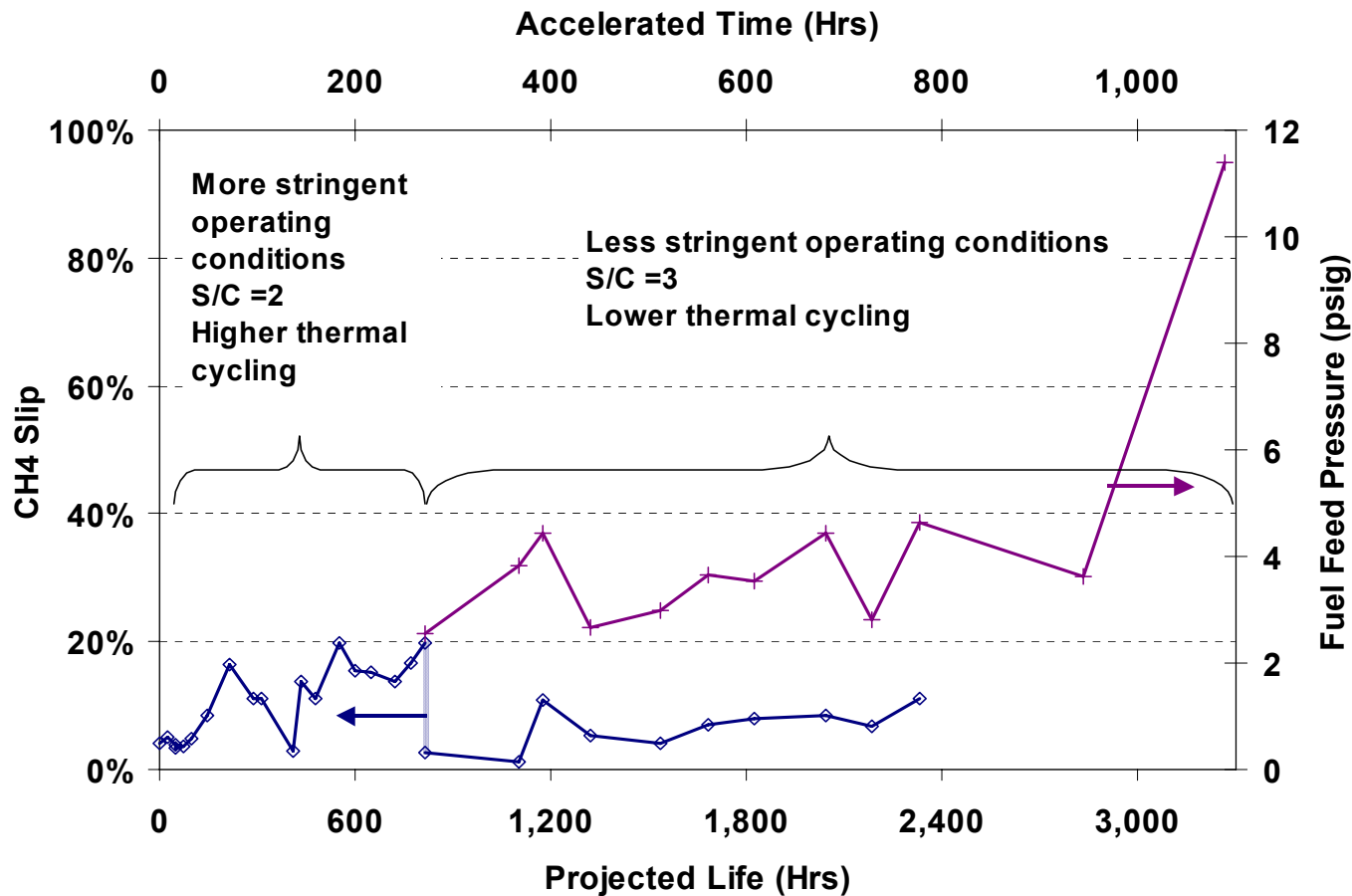
$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{LHV of H}_2 \text{ produced (kW)} * 100}{\text{LHV of CH}_4 \text{ fed (kW)} + \text{electricity required (kW)}} = 71\%$$

Reformer Catalyst “A” Performed better than Catalyst “B”



Lab-Scale Reformer Catalyst Testing

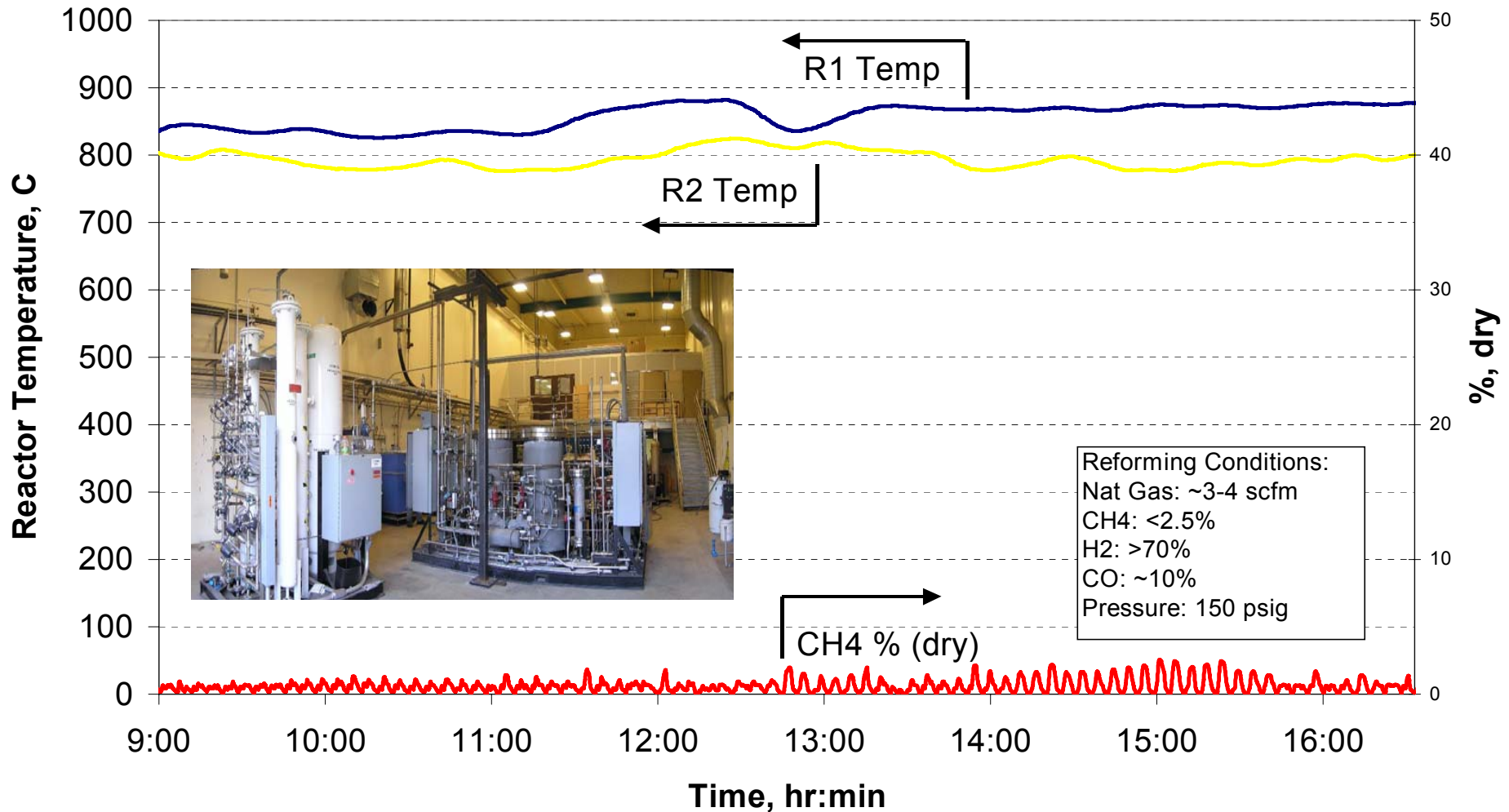
Projects Lifetime > 2,300 hrs



$T = 800^{\circ}\text{C}$

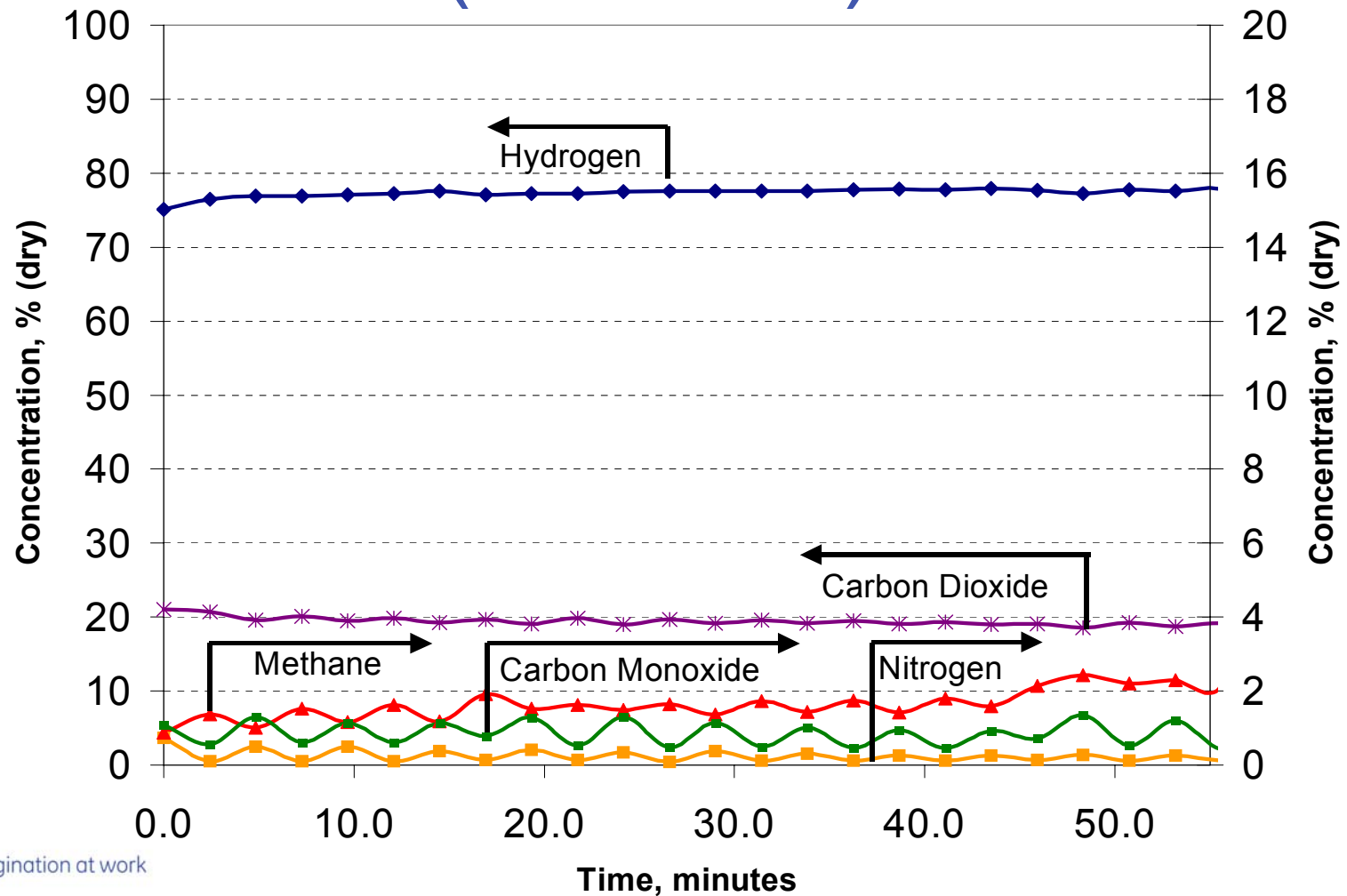


Both Reformer Reactors were Stable for Extended Periods

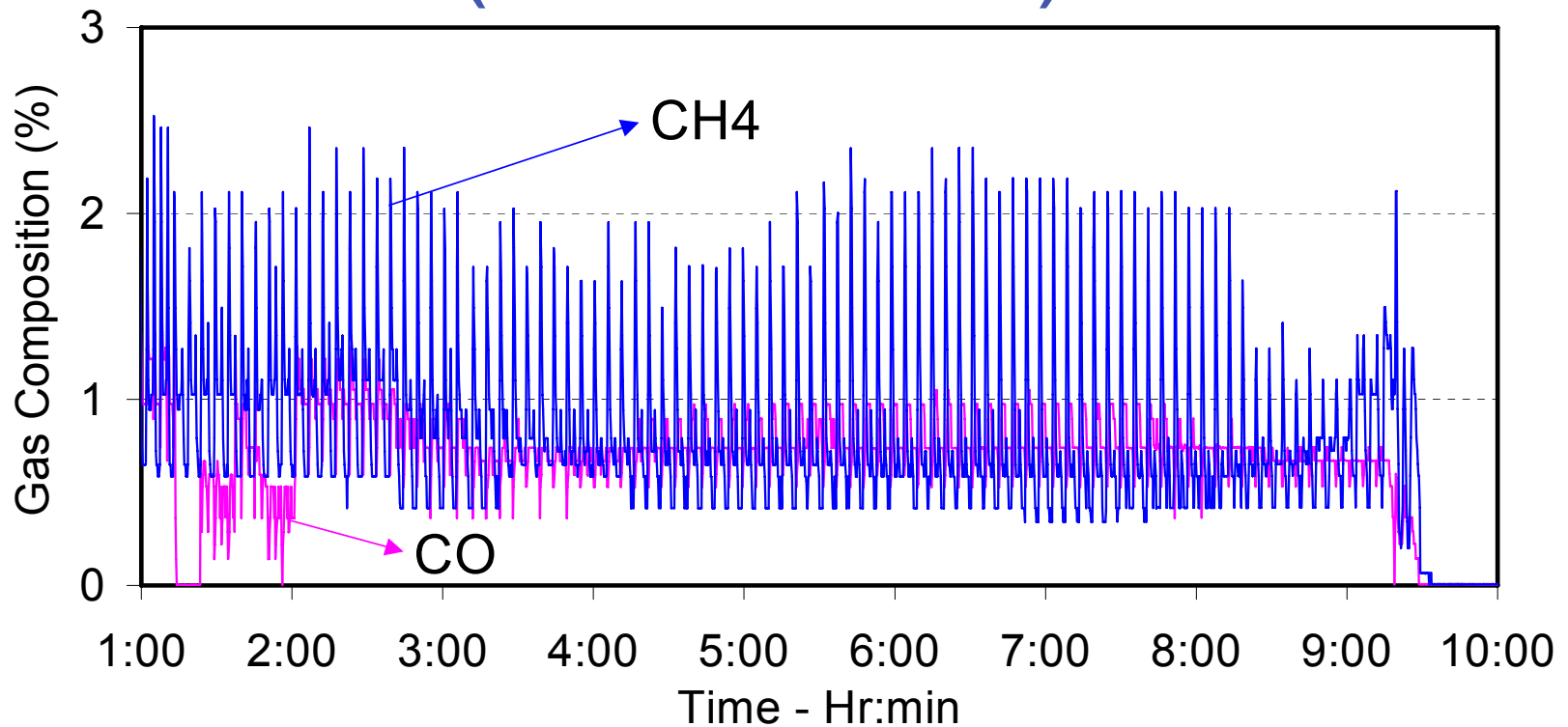


Pilot-Scale Reformer+Shift Met

Targets of $<10\%$ CH_4 and $>70\%$ H_2 (GC Data)

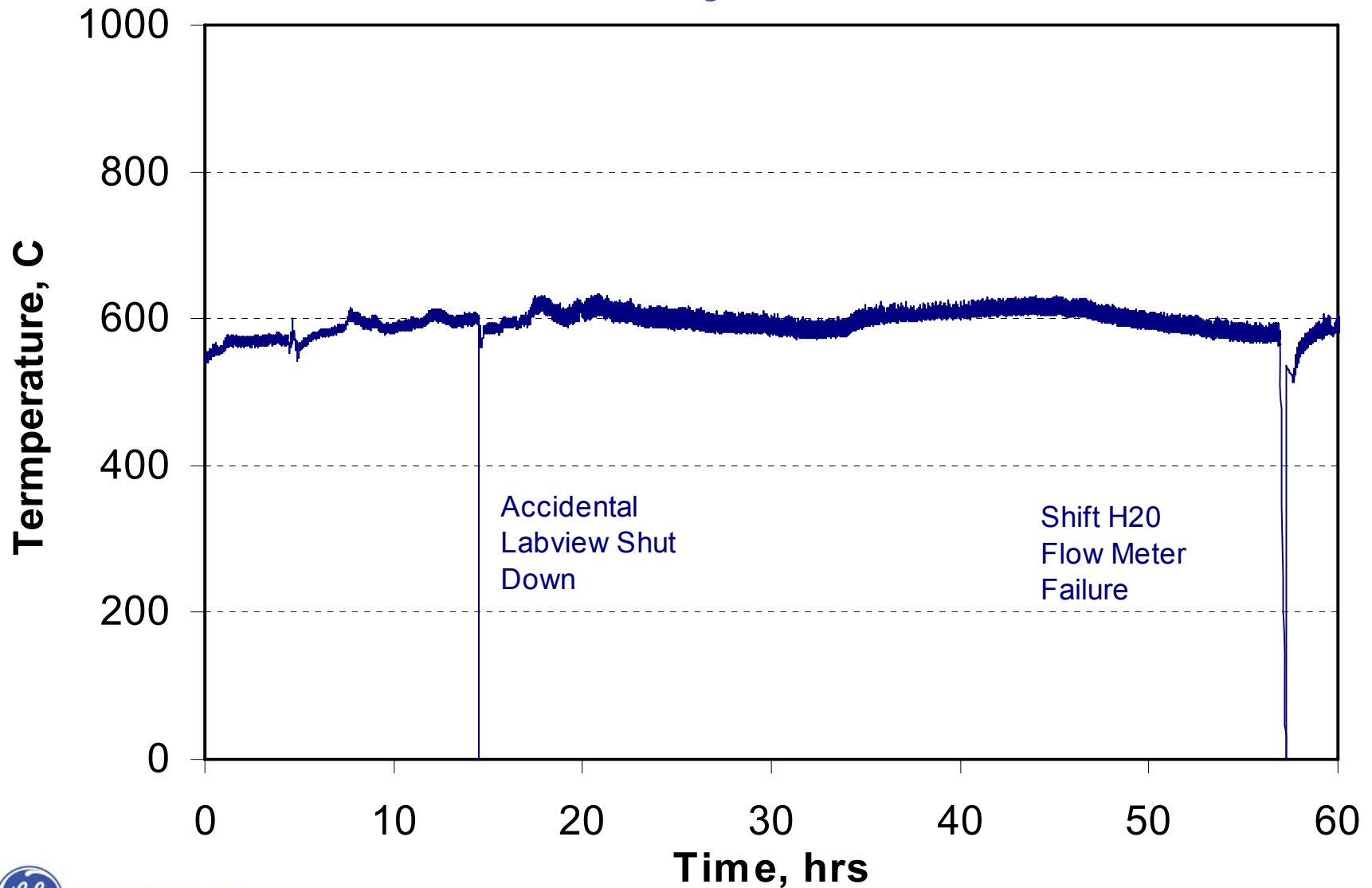


Pilot-Scale Reformer+Shift Met Targets of $<10\%$ CH_4 and $>70\%$ H_2 (CEMS Data)

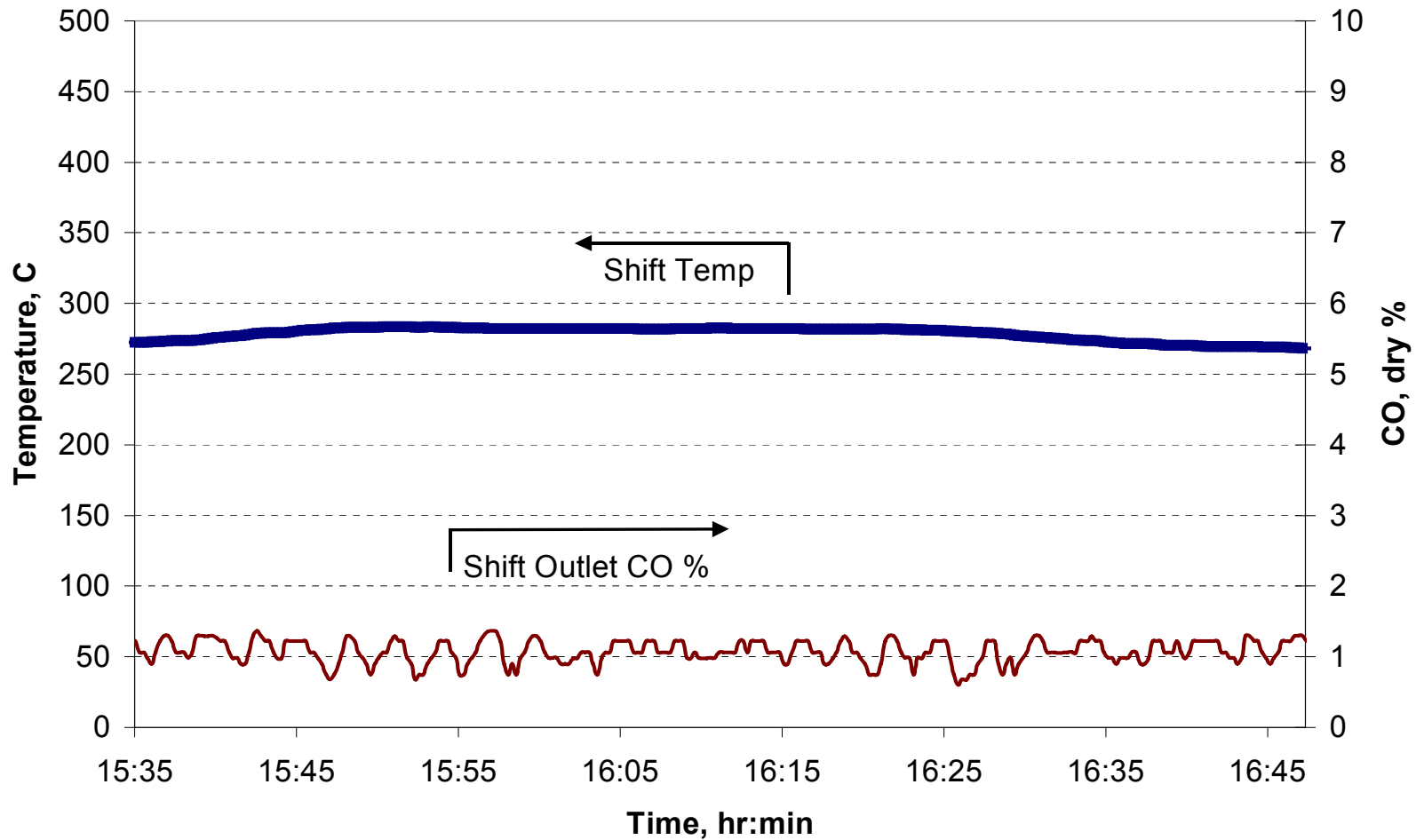


$\sim 20\% \text{CO}_2$
 $> 74\% \text{H}_2$

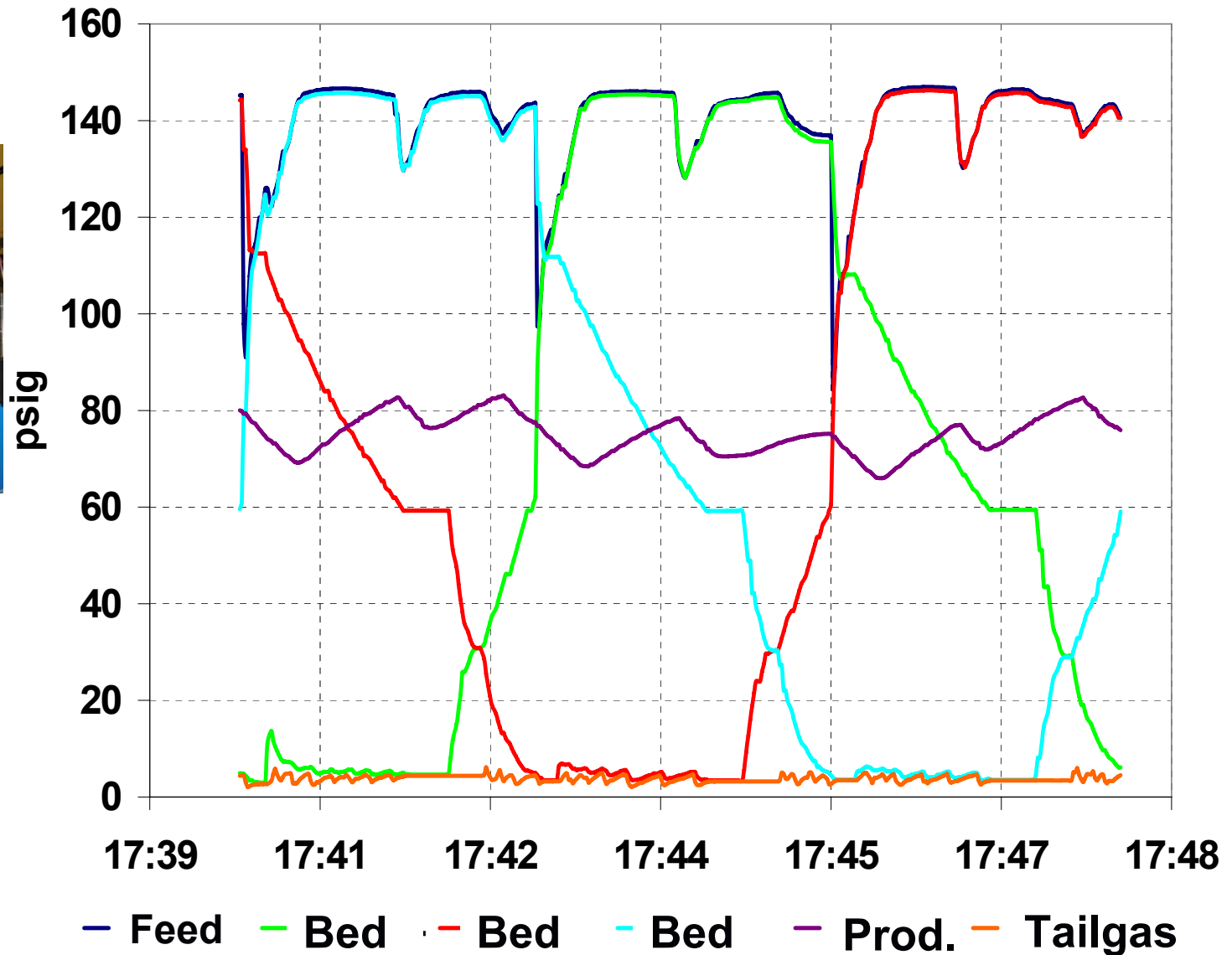
Pilot-Scale Reformer was Operated Successfully for 60 hrs



Shift Reactor met target of $< 1.5\%$ CO



Praxair Pressure Swing Adsorber Pressures



PSA Product Impurities < 11 ppm



Pilot & Prototype PSA Generated > 99.999% H₂

			pilot	pilot	proto*
			3-bed	3-bed	3-bed
Feed data	flow	cfh	127.3	158.4	1556.4
	temperature	F	86.8	95.9	103.1
	H ₂	%	77.5	71.5	77.4
	CO ₂	%	19.2	25.1	19.4
	CO	%	0.7	0.7	0.8
	N ₂	%	0.7	0.7	0.2
	CH ₄	%	2.0	1.9	1.7
bed pressure	low	psig	4.7	5.3	3.3
	high	psig	120.8	151.0	145.8
	ratio		7.0	8.3	8.9
product data	flow	cfh	74.9	70.9	692.6
	recovery	%	75.9	77.2	57.5*
	bsf (total)	lb/tpd	5746	4947	8411
	purity	% H ₂	99.996	99.988	99.999
	CO ₂	ppm	nd	nd	nd
	CO	ppm	nd	nd	nd
	N ₂	ppm	44.4	122.7	nd
	CH ₄	ppm	nd	nd	nd
Cycle	Total cycle time	sec	480	480	423

- Reformer was supplying of 75% of feed flowrate required by PSA which, by the nature of the theoretical PSA process, results in a lower hydrogen recovery than at design (100%) feed flowrate
- ND – Non Detectable

Simulation Projects >72% Recovery of H2 in PSA at Full Load

	Exptl Results @ 75% Load	Model Results @ 100% Load
PSA Cycle Time – Secs	423	423
Feed Flow Rate – scfh	1,521	2,029
Product Flow Rate	695	1130
H2 Purity	> 99.999%	> 99.999%
H2 Recovery	> 59%	> 72%
Total Bed Size Factor – lb/ TPD H2	8,425	5,179

Publications and Presentations

- Patent # 6,878,362 - Issued to GE
- Patent # 6,792,981 - Issued to Praxair

Summary

- Pilot-Scale Reformer Experiments
 - 60 hr extended overnight run
 - Syngas Concentrations
 - » CH_4 0.5 –3%
 - » H_2 74%
- Prototype Pressure Swing Adsorber Experiments
 - Product Gas > 99.999% H_2
 - Impurities (Mostly N_2) < 11 ppm
- Lab-scale catalyst durability testing projects
reformer catalyst lifetime > 2,300 hrs